INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION IN SESSION HERE.

PUBLIC PUT FIRST IN R. R. SERVICE

W. W. Atterbury of "Pennsy" So Testifies Before Industrial Relations Commission.

SAYS COMPANY IS READY FOR ANY STRIKE TROUBLE

H. B. Perham, President of Railway Telegraphers, Is Again on the Stand.

"The flag which the Pennsylvania railroad has nailed to the mast is to run its trains, and in my experience of thirty years it has never missed a train schedule," said W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who appeared before the industrial relations commission at the Shoreham Hotel today to explain the attitude of the road toward its employes.

"There are three parties interested in railroad transportation," said Mr Atterbury in reply to a question by ham, "does not last long if he makes Chairman Walsh of the commission as to the attitude of the company toward labor unions generally, "the employe, the stockholders and the public. The public has the paramount right. Any organization that takes out of the shands of the employer the right of action, and in this case the right to run the interested by the public.

Mr. Perham said that the United States board of conciliation and mediation, formed under the Newlands act, had been a big step forward in the tion, and in this case the right to had been a big step forward in the the trains, is inimicable to the public interest."

The Atterbury took the stand that mediation was far preferable to arbitrarily and the public settlement of labor troubles. He said of a federal employers' llability act. He replied that he believed his organization, would favor such a recommendation.

Before Mr. Atterbury took the stand
H. B. Perham, president of the Order
of Railroad Telegraphers, completed
his testimony begun yesterday, charging the Pennsylvania road with discrimination against and unjust treatment of members of labor organizations

"Eut only Questioning Mr. Atterbury further, Chairman Walsh asked:

of preparedness for any industrial warfare that might spring up, such as
having men and arms and clubs on
hand?"
"We are always prepared for anything
the other fellow is getting ready for,
I can assure you," replied Mr. Atterbury.

"Shouldn't the control of armed forces, in your opinion, rest with the state?" asked Mr. Walsh.
"Theoretically, yes," replied Mr. Atterbury, "but practically I doubt if you can ever arrive at that solution."

Mr. Perham Resumes the Stand. Mr. Perham took the stand again the commission assembled to-

"You testified yesterday that a telegrapher could earn more money forty years ago than today," said Commis-

rapher could earn more money forty years ago than today," said Commissioner Alshton, who is vice president of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. "Is it not true that today you operate under an eight-hour day, and that should be taken into consideration in making any comparison with the past."

Mr. Perham said: "Yes, everything should be taken into consideration."

Mr. Perham testified that the station agents of the Pennsylvania railroad controlled the business, the courts and the newspapers of Altoona, and made free speech impossible there. Public meetings could not be held in Altoona without the consent of the company, he said. "It's a clear case of my company, 'tis of thee I sing,' said Mr. Perham. Commissioner Weinstock asked how many railway telegraphers there are in the country. Mr. Perham replied that there are 53,000, of which number 45,-000 are now organized.

Could Not Tie Up Railroads. "If you could organize the entire" road telegraphers, dispatchers and sig-nalmen, a rival Pennsylvania organiza-tion to Mr. Perham's organization, which has been recognized by the com-

"The irregularity of this," said Mr. pany recognizes this rival organiza-tion, which has only a few members, it refuses recognition to the

Power to Veto Strike.

Commissioner Aishton asked Mr. Perham about the power of the president of the order of telegraphers to deternine whether there should be a strike. "Your president has the right to veto after a strike vote has been taken, is it not so?" asked Mr. Aishton.

"Yes," was the reply.
"You yourself, as president," said Mr.
ishton, "have exercised this power in
he past to prevent a strike?"
Mr. Perham replied that he had done

"Do you not think that to place the power in one man to say whether there shall be a strike is unwise?" asked Mr. Aishton. "Suppose a president of the organization did not have a proper baland was hot-headed?"

Perham replied that he did not business?

think that it was best to consider the "I do not worship business, I wor-judicial side of labor organization. He ship freedom," replied Mr. Perham. said that in the case of a judge in court, the judge, after all, was only a man, and his opinions would be formed largely through environment in which he had lived.

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Praises Mediation Board.

Mr. Aishton asked about the Canadian law, and Mr. Perham replied that he did not approve it entirely, because it prevented the men from going on

"But only for a short period," said
Mr. Alshton.
"One minute would be too long,"
replied Mr. Perham. Company Ready for Any Trouble.

"Is your company always in a state of preparedness for any industrial war
fore that might could be added.

"Freedom is our goal in this country, and we insist upon the right to strike, to quit work at the moment we wish," he added.

number of telegraphers, and should were \$100 a month. The average, he strike, you could tie up the whole sys tem of railroads in the country?" asked Mr. Weinstock. Mr. Perham replied now paid negro porters as a minimum that this was not quite true, since the is enough to maintain his family in trains could be operated without teleg- comfort and decency?" asked Chairraphers, and had been, at one time. man Walsh. He admitted that if a general strike

"But such a strike will never occur," added Mr. Perham.
"You will admit that anything that is possible may happen, I think," suggested Mr. Weinstock. "And it is possible that a general strike may occur. Would it be fair to have one-twentieth of 1 per cent of the entire population of the country tie up the traffic and business of the country? Would it not be better to adopt a system like Chairman Walsh asked what he be better to adopt a system like. be better to adopt a system like Chairn Canada's which prevents a strike until thought a body appointed by the employes and ductors the state can have an opportunity to consider the matters in controversy.

instead of permitting a small portion of the population to strike at a mo-ment's notice and tie up the country's

Remembers Lincoln's Words.

"Do you remember that Abraham Lin-

Two big

beautiful vol

umes. Over

1000 pages.

40 illustra-

tions. Many

color cuts.

Bound in

strike whenever conditions became in mistakes, if his judgment is not good. tolerable?" asked Commissioner Len-That is the check on leaders which the

> "I do remember it and frequently have had it in mind," answered Mr have had it in mind," answered Mr. Perham.
>
> Mr. Weinstock asked Mr. Perham whether the telegraphers union would look with favor upon a recommendation by the industrial relations comtion would favor such a recommenda-tion. But he said that the labor lead-ers were going slow in regard to this matter until they could judge what

was best. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman asked Mr Perham just what he had meant when he said that a general country-wide strike could not occur. "Labor leaders have had their finstrike could not occur.

"Labor leaders have had their fingers burned," replied Mr. Perham. "Nation-wide strikes and sympathetic strikes have not proved successful, and labor leaders today are not in favor of them.

Mr. Lincoln on "Tips."

Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln and chairman of the board of directors of the Pullman Car Company, I can assure you," replied Mr. Atterbury.

"How many rifles do you keep on hand." asked Chairman Walsh.
"I can only approve a strike after two-thirds of the organization has voted for it." he explained.

Mr. Perham testified that only its necessary to protect the running of our trains," answered Mr. Atterbury.
"Shouldn't the control of armed forces, in your opinion, rest with the forces, in your opinion, rest with the same are duction of the hours of labor.

I can assure you," replied Mr. Atterbury and right to veto a strike, he did not have any right to order a strike.

"I can only approve a strike after two-thirds of the organization has voted for it." he explained.

Mr. Perham testified that only through legislation, which had been fought consistently by the employers, had the labor men succeeded in getting a reduction of the hours of labor.

fought consistently by the employers, had the labor men succeeded in getting a reduction of the hours of labor.

Hints at Secret Service.

"Your testimony yesterday," said Mr. O'Connell, "would lead one to think that you maintained a secret service system similar to that you charge the Pennsylvania railroad maintains. Is it not a fact that the men who made reports to you are not drawn from detective agencies but are regular members and employes of the order of telegraphers, organizers of the union?"

"Yes." replied Mr. Perham.

Mr. O'Connell asked about conditions in Altoona, Pa.

Mr. Perham testified that the Pennsylvania railroad controlled the business, the courts and the newspapers of Altoona, and made free speech impossible there. Public meetings could not be held in Altoona without the consent capital stock at the present time to \$120,000,000.

Total cash dividends of the company, he said, had amounted to \$159,116,775.

The total assets last year were \$133,-

Pay of Conductors. In 1902, he said, the pay of Pullma conductors was raised to \$70 a month for the first six months. Salaries of "If you could organize the entire conductors on special trains, he said,

> "Do you think the salary of \$27.50 "Absolutely not," Mr. Lincoln re

such as pictured should occur it would cause paralysis of considerable busimuch, indeed."

The public, he said, regarded services of porters for which they gave tips outside of the services required by the company.

Chairman Walsh asked what he thought a fair wage for Pullman con-

"As that matter is now under con-sideration by the company and will be taken up soon. I would rather wait be-fore answering that question until it has been discussed."

Not Opposed to Organized Labor.

The Pullman company, he said, was not opposed to organized labor, provided it ermitted the company to engage men coin once said he thanked God that outside the union. The way for men to "A great labor leader," said Mr. Per- the workingman in America could negotiate with employers about wages or working conditions, in his opinion, was to appoint committees to interview officials He knew of no instances of petition from Pullman conductors for increased wages reaching the board of directors. Mr. Walsh mentioned a porter on a Pennsylvania train who is paid \$27.50 a onth by the Pullman company, but ear

> "Would you or other officers of the Pull-"Would you or other officers of the Pullman company like to make a similar arrangement with the company for your financial dealings?" he asked.
> "I frankly confess," Mr. Lincoln replied, "that I do not think this arrangement for Pullman porters is nice at all. It is an old system." t is an old system."
>
> Asked if he thought paying porters \$60 month and posting notices in all cars requesting that tipping be abolished would have any effect, Mr. Lincoln said he thought tipping would continue.

Never Heard of Spotters. "What do you know about the history

employes to organize and to improve their conditions?" Chairman Walsh "I never heard anything about any such efforts until these hearings began," Mr. Lincoln replied.

gan," Mr. Lincoln replied.

"Is your company opposed to labor unions." Mr. Walsh asked.
"I do not think that any administrative organization likes to deal with labor unions." Mr. Lincoln replied: "but we have never opposed the formation of a union if it did not forbid the employment by us of persons not in the union."

An eight-day furlough without pay has been ordered for every employe of the federal custodian service on account of the failure of Congress to make sufficient appropriations to meet the pay roll of men and women employed to ployment by us of persons not in the union." union."
"Did you ever hear that your organization employed spotters and discharged men because of activity in trade "prion affairs" United States. The order, reluctantly signed by Acting Secretary Byron R.

union affairs?"
"I never heard of any such thing."
"Do you think a policy of discharging men for union activity and requiring absolute loyalty to the company is a proper one?" Mr. Walsh asked.
"If that is all involved in such a policy, no sir," Mr. Lincoln answered. "It depends entirely upon the character. depends entirely upon the character and the acts of the man. I fully rec-ognize the rights of employes to or-

Samuel Iredell Named Collector. President Wilson today appointed Samuel Iredell of Bridgeton, N. J., col-lector of internal revenue for the first district of New Jarsey.

War Officially Reported. dislodged them, with heavy losses, from the intrenchments which they had constructed and which we rendered useless. At certain points the enemy attempted to cross the Nida river, but our counter attacks compelled him to evacuate the left bank altogether. On the Vistula, near Krasneff, the enemy, who had concentrated near our positions, hurriedly and stubbornly threw up intrenchments, but during the night of May 2-3 we attacked with the bayonet and annihilated the troops occupying them. We took 400

GERMAN STATEMENT.

BERLIN, May 5, via London, 3:55 p.m. Western theater of war: The British continue their retreat, with heavy losses, in the direction of the bridge head situated sharply to the east of Ypres. The Van Heule and Eksternest farms, the castle ground of Herenthage and the Set Pappotje

Herenthage and the Set Pappotie farm were taken by us.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle there is again great activity in the forest of Le Pretre. Northwest of Pont-a-Mousson the French attacked yesterday with strong forces. Notwithstanding a long preparatory bombardment by artillery, their attack broke down under our fire, with heavy losses to the enemy. On the other hand we began attacks in the forest of Ailly and to the east thereof, which made good progress. Up to the present we have taken ten officers and 750 men.

Eastern theater of war: Attacks from Roczinis, coming from the southeast, were repulsed. The enemy is being pursued at Kalwarya, also northeast of Suwalki; and east of Augustowo numerous Russian advances failed.

og Suwaiki; and east of Augustowo numerous Russian advances failed. Four hundred Russians in all were taken prisoners. In the remainder of the front there were a few fights at close quarters, all of which were decided in our favor.

favor. outheastern theater of war: An attacl Southeastern theater of war: An attack by the allied troops north of the Carpathians pierced through the third fortified line of the Russians, who yesterday were defeated along the entire front, retreating toward the Wisloka river. The magnitude of the victory may be seen from the fact that owing to the piercing by the allies of the enemy's lines the Russians are beginning to evacuate threatened positions on their northern flank in the wooded Carpathians southwest of Dunkla.

The rapidity with which our successes have been achieved makes it impossible to give an idea in figures of the booty taken in this victory. According to reports at hand, the number of prisoners taken up to the present amounts to over 30,000.

FRENCH STATEMENT.

FRENCH STATEMENT. PARIS, May 5, 2:40 mm

To the north of Ypres the Germans yes terday evening delivered an attack against the left sector of the British

front. They were repulsed and taken in the flank by the French artillery they suffered serious losses. Nothing has been reported from the remainder of the front. BRITISH STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 5 (statement dated May

RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

PETROGRAD, May 4, vin London, May 5:

remained passive yesterday. Both

following night our counter attack

cation Owing to Shortage

places are held by our troops.

was beaten off.

skirmishes.

The loss of ground which resulted from the unexpected use of asphyziating gases by the enemy last week neces a continued attack the allied troops sitated a readjustment of our line in

In a continued attack the allied troops, under the eyes of Commander-inchief Archduke Frederick, gained new successes yesterday, and, advancing irresistibly in an easterly direction, forced the Russians to make a hasty retreat.

The importance of the total success cannot yet be approximately estimated. The number of prisoners taken so far is 30,000. It is increasing hourly. A great quantity of war This readjustment, which has been to progress in the last few days, was successfully completed last night. The new line runs to the west of Zonnebeke.

During the last twenty-four hours the situation has been normal along the whole front, with the exception of one half-hearted attack by the enemy northeast of Ypres last evening. It

ing hourly. A great quantity of war material has been captured in numerous Russian positions, including twenty-two cannon and sixty-fou machine guns.

n the remainder of the front the situ ation is generally unchanged.

the enemy.

The Turkish losses may be estimated by the fact that more than 3,500 Turkish dead were found on the battlefield, 900 of whom were picked up in the central sector of the battle line along a front of 800 paces.

At Dilman we captured a Turkish hospital, together with its entire staff.

Pursuit of the defeated enemy continues.

TURKISH STATEMENT. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4, via Lon-

ear Rossiena (about forty-five miles In order to increase the limited extent northwest of Kovno) there have been of ground he held near Aviburnu, the On the left bank of the Niemen, north of the Bobr and Narew rivers, and on the left bank of the Vistula as far as the Pilica there has been no important change. After a fight we occupied several villages between Netta and Egrbna, to the north of the Great Marsh.

enemy yesterday attempted a new he was, in the first place, driven back with heavy losses into very rocky valleys, and afterward repulsed in the meantime our artillery caused a

fire on board one of the transports, after which other transports quickly

Netta and Egrbna, to the north of the Great Marsh.
The Germans attacked our position on the right bank of the Omulew, on a somewhat wide front, but were forced to retreat in disorder by our fire. They abandoned their dead and wounded in front of our positions.
Farther to the south of the Pilica the enemy, under cover of a strong artillery fire, made several attacks.
Near Lopuschko the enemy's infantry on the 2d approached to within 200 paces of our trenches, but during the following night our counter attack retired.

The British warship Agamemnon, which attempted to shell Bulair, was struck yesterday by four shells and obliged to retire, being no longer able to fire. In an engagement between our gendarmes and seven armed sallors, who landed with officers from a submarine on the uninhabited island of Biamat, in the Aegean sea, the latter were killed.

BEGINS INQUIRY INTO CANCER.

the order. The fanitor of the George-EIGHT-DAY FURLOUGH town custom house must take his fur lough with the rest of the custodian forces elsewhere in the country.

IN CUSTODIAN SERVICE "It is expected that by taking eight days' pay from such employes," said Mr. Newton, "we shall have sufficient funds to carry us through, and besides of attempts made by Pullman Company U. S. Employes Forced to Take Vaavoid the necessity of boarding up the new buildings, as otherwise would be

> offense to create a deficiency. Therefore we were forced to choose between actuin Funds. ally dismissing a sufficient number of United States today issued its mandate

Census Bureau Also Starts Investi-Newton of the Treasury Department gation of Other Subjects. are required to arrange the details. are required to arrange the details.

Acting Secretary Newton takes this course rather than to dismiss part of the custodian force; rather than to close up some of the new public buildings, and rather than create a deficiency contrary to law. There are 896 public buildings in the United States, and the order affects 4,573 employes, consisting of assistant custodians, some at a salary of \$2,200 a year, janitors, charwomen, who get as Special inquiries have been started by the census bureau into the ravages of cancer, questions affecting the negro race, including the relation of the negro to the farm, and increase of population, and the extent of state indebtedness. Taking advantage of medical discussion of cancer and efforts to determine ear, janitors, charwomen, who get as its cause, the census bureau is en-

deavoring to obtain all the facts pos-Local Employes Affected. sible regarding the spread of the dis-

little as \$330 a year, and others.

with the bayonet and annihilated the troops occupying them. We took 400 prisoners, including nine officers. In Galicia, from the Vistula to the Carpathians, a succession of battles developed during May 2 and 3. Enemy detachments succeeded in crossing to the right bank of the Dunajec, but our fire prevented them from advancing farther than the bank. The fighting was particularly desper-HIS ACTION IS DECLARED A REBUKE TO MR. WALSH he fighting was particularly desper-ate in the region of Tuchow and Blecz, where the enemy artillery poured forth an extraordinary volume

of fire. In the course of our counter attacks we took several hundred of fige. In the course of our counter attacks we took several hundred prisoners.

We confirmed the presence at this point of German active army elements who were making their first appearance on our Carpathian front.

In the direction of Stry, in the region of Golovetza, a most flerce battle continues. Here one hill changed hands three times. We finally captured it yesterday morning. During the day we took a fresh batch of 1,200 prisoners, with five officers, and also captured three mitrailleuses.

At the source of the River Svitze an enemy attempt to envelop our flank falled completely. At this point also we took prisoners and forced the enemy to fall back in great disorder.

Our Black sea fleet yesterday hombarded the fortifications on the right flank of the Tchatalja position and a post on the Kara-Burnu littoral.

In the Khori-Dalmon region of the Caucasus our troops, after two days fighting, opened a determined offensive against Turkish corps under Khali Bey and completely defeated the enemy.

The Turkish losses may be estimated vance Publicity in Rockefeller Matter. President Wilson has refused to fur

nish the industrial relations commission with copies of correspondence with former Gov. Ammons of Colorado on the Colorado coal strike. His action was explained at the White House today by the statement that the President did not care to take any part in the controversy between Chairman Walsh of the commission and John D. Rockefeller, jr., over the suggestion that an agent of Mr. Rockefeller had written a letter to the President for Gov. Ammons to sign.

Chairman of Industrial

Commission.

Said Not to Be Pleased With Ad-

President Wilson's refusal to give to the commission copies of the corre-spondence between himself and former Gov. Ammons is interpreted in official and other quarters as a direct rebuke to Chairman Walsh and his methods.

Nothing Harmful in Letters. It is known beyond question that the

correspondence contained nothing that would injure anybody, but the Presi-AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

VIENNA, May 4, via London, May 5:
German and Austro-Hungarian troops, in true comradeship of arms, gained a new victory. During the retreat of the Russians after our victorious battle at Limanova, western Galicia, we captured the strongly fortified front of the enemy between the Vistand and the main ridge of the Carpathians.

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT.

VIENNA, May 4, via London, May 5:

German and Austro-Hungarian troops, in true comradeship of arms, gained the newspapers in advance of the bringing out of the facts.

The letters from Gov. Ammons, it is declared, would not in any way uphold what are termed apparent efforts of some members of the commission to attempt to prove that the governor's stand and his ideas throughout were really dictated by agents of Mr. Rockeform of the enemy between the Vistual and the main ridge of the Carpathians.

Opposes "Newspaper Trials."

department had no details of the fight. Officials said that they would not be surprised if the second battle between the Villa and Obregon forces was now in progress probably in the vicinity of Celaya.

Summarizing mail advices from San Luis Potosi a department statement statement staid:

The reme of the second battle between the Villa and Obregon forces was now in progress probably in the vicinity of Celaya.

Summarizing mail advices from San Luis Potosi a department statement staid:

The reme ow appears to be an absence of the small bands of from twenty to five small bands of from twenty to five small bands of from twenty do the small bands of from twenty do the will and obregon forces was now in progress probably in the vicinity of Celaya.

Summarizing mail advices from San Luis Potosi a department statement statement statement statement statement statement statement and the will be appeared to show that he have the villa and obregon forces was now in progress probably in the vicinity of Celaya.

The letters from Gov. Ammons, it is declared, would not in any way uphold what are termed apparent efforts of some members of the U dent is represented as by no means

knows anything detrimental to Mr. Rockefeller's course he ought to bring

consequence of our counter attacks plans and views, has lost its usefullittle help.

Ittle help.

Mr. Walsh is said to be independently wealthy, in addition to being independently wealthy, in addition to being independently unconserned in his statements regarding Mr. Rockefeller and others. He is declared to have told friends and others that he did not ask for his position on the commission, and does not care a fig about the job.

It is not believed the President will take any steps to remove Mr. Walsh and Mr. Walsh has not so far taken steps to eliminate himself from the commission.

Mr. Walsh today refused to make any

Mr. Walsh today refused to make an

Mr. Waish today refused to make any comment whatever upon the report that the President had refused to send the letters in question to the commis-sion or that there was any friction be-tween the White House and himself. "I have nothing to say," was his only FRANK MANDATE ISSUED

ON COUNSEL'S REQUEST necessary. The law makes it a penal Upon the request of counsel for Leo M. Frank the Supreme Court of the

employes to bring the pay roll down to the appropriation or resort to the expedient of laying off each employe for a period of eight days. The latter course seemed to inflict the lesser hardship on the employes than the former and was consequently adopted."

United States today issued its mandate by which the decision of the Georgia federal district court denying Frank a write of Habeas corpus was affirmed. Had the motion not been made the mandate would not have been issued until May 19, thirty days after the court's deci-19, thirty days after the court's deci-It was reported that the action of

> Phagan, the Atlanta, Ga., factory girl.
>
> The mandate of the court is the official order by which the lower court is retreat, with heavy losses, to the east of ypres. directed to carry out the effect of the Supreme Court's opinions. Under the rules of the court, mandates are not issued until thirty days after decisions are announced. The court, however. issues the mandate sooner, if requested by the defeated party. Upon the request being submitted to-

day in Frank's behalf, Chief Justice There is one federal employe in the ease, its origin, treatment, results of White at once ordered Clerk Maher to tack is said to have broken down. In the forest of Ailly, Berlin claims, Gerlinics of Columbia whe is affected by clinics, etc.

LEFT TO RIGHT: AUSTIN B. GARRETSON, MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN, HARRIS WEINSTOCK, FRANK P. WALSH, JOHN B. LENNON, JAMES O'CONNELL AND R. H. AISHTON. PRESIDENT RETAINS DEFEAT OF OBREGON AMMONS LETTERS

Refuses to Submit Them to Reported Result of Battle Between Mexican Belligerents Near Trinidad Station.

> Gen. Villa claimed defeat of Ger Obregon's forces with a loss of 200 dead and many wounded in a message given out by his confidential agency here. This message was dated from

lowing message from Gen. Maytorena, Villa governor of the state of Sonora,

Villa governor of the state of Sonora, dated Guaymas:
"Our forces captured Navajo, but evacuted it later to Carranza troops. Our losses were fifty dead, and not 2,000, as claimed by Carranza reports, as our total strength was only 1,200 men. My reports are that the Carranza losses were about equal to ours."
Official advices to the State Department from central Mexico were lacking today. ing today. Fighting Around Tampico.

Renewed fighting in the Mexican of egions near Tampico was reported to

the State Department last evening in displayed considerable anxiety over these reports, recalling that shell fire during the fighting near Ebano a month ago had ignited some of the British owned wells, on which the British warships depend for oil. Further information was sought by embassy officials at the State Department, but the department had no details of the fighting.

Officials said that they would not be fired.

or the small bands of from twenty to five hundred men, which formerly disturbed the state and attacked plantations, towns and railways. These bands have been absorbed into larger military bodies or have been broken up. It is said that the military forces are now better organized and more distinct them. bodies or have been broken up. It is said that the military forces are now better organized and more distinct from the civil life of the communities. At present there is no armed opposition At present there is no armed opposition to the forces of Gen. Villa in the San Luis Potosi district."

Rockefeller's course he ought to bring the facts out through witnesses, and not attempt to persecute anybody by suggestions and intimations copiously used in the newspapers.

The President is not favorable to trials of persons before the public witout testimony, it is said, and is declared not to relish Mr. Walsh's tended recipied the political property of the part of the industrial conditions at fill the property of the part of the industrial conditions generated the property of the part of the industrial conditions generated to be more or less linked. In nearly every letter politics or printing, or both, were discussed.

Mr. Barnes' Printing Record.

The former secretary of Senator relatives and industrial conditions generated to be more or less linked. In nearly every letter politics or printing, or both, were discussed.

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The former secretary of Senator relatives and politics appeared to be more or less linked. In nearly every letter politics or printing.

The former secretary of Senator relatives and politics appeared to be more or less linked. In nearly every letter loud.

The dispatch relative, in every way on

TO THE EAST OF YPRES

Claim to Be Holding Germans, But Berlin Says Retreat Continues.

LONDON, May 5 .- It is claimed here that the readjustment of the British

line in Flanders, with the consequent abandonment of several positions east of Ypres, marks the extent of the advantages won by Germany from her victory between Ypres and Dixmude. Averts Future Peril. By straightening this line, however,

Sir John French, the British command-

er-in-chief, has cut off a salient which threatened military disadvantage should the Germans attempt another thrust with the reinforcements said to be rushing through Belgium. Frank's counsel was taken to facilitate his application before the Georgia state officials for commutation of his sentence to death for the murder of Mary

> Important Positions Taken. Several important positions, accord-

Germans.

ing to Berlin, have been taken by the

has been great activity between the Meuse and Moselle, in the forest of La Pretre, where a determined French at-tack is said to have broken down. In

POLITICS-PRINTING LINKED IN LETTERS

Mr. Barnes' Communications With Mr. Platt Mixed Business and Statecraft.

BOOKS SHOW PLAINTIFF OWNS ALBANY JOURNAL

Testimony in Libel Suit Against Col. Roosevelt Nearing an End.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 5 .- Proof of the ownership of a majority of the stock of the Albany Journal Company which did most of the printing for the state of New York and much city and federal government printing, by Mr. Barnes, and the fact that blg commissions were paid by other printing con-cerns to the Journal company for public printing orders were the features in the testimony today in the trial of the suit of William Barnes against Theodore Roosevelt for \$50,000 damages for alleged Letters between Mr. Barnes and the late Senator Platt all linked politics

Shows Mr. Barnes Big Stockholder.

When court opened John M. Bowers, hief counsel for Col. Roosevelt, read into the record a digest of the stock-holders of the Albany Journal Com-pany, compiled from the book furnished by Mr. Barnes. The digest showed that Mr. Barnes held nearly all the common stock and that members of his family held the majority of the preferred stock and some of the com-mon.

mon.

Recent digests showed that preferred stock was also held at different times by Anthony N. Brady, Levi P. Morton, J. B. Lyon, the J. B. Lyon Company, O. A. Quayle, Charles B. Hilles, Chauncey M. Depew, Nathaniel Elsberg and others.

William J. Nusbaum, a certified public accountant of Albany, the first witness called, was asked to tell about an examination he made of the books of the Journal company. He told that

Leon and was as follows:

"In battle yesterday with Obregon's forces, the enemy was defeated, leaving 200 dead and many wounded on the field. The fight took place south of Hrinidad station."

The agency also made public the following message from Gen. Maytorena,

Paid Big Commissions.

Charles M. Winchester of the J. B Lyon Company was then recalled. He said the books of that concern showed that there was an account with the Journay company and there were times when "we paid the Journal company commissions or discounts" upon con-tracts for state, city and Albany county printing.
"Did you ever pay \$5,000 commis-

"We may have.
"Did you ever pay commissions of \$10,000?"
"I don't remember it."
"But you were making large payements to the Journal company in come missions."

Edward T. Platt, son of the former senator, who testified, produced letters that passed between his father and Mr. Barnes in which the printing business and politics appeared to be more or less linked. In nearly every letter politics or printing, or both, were dis-

the United States.

The Villa agency last night announced the receipt of a dispatch from Foreign Minister Lombardo, at Chihuahua, saying reports that Gen. Villa had been wounded by one of his officers were without foundation.

BRITISH REFORM LINE

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Said under oath that he had an officer with Sanator Asserted that he understood Mr. Barnes had an agreement with Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall that the republicans should hold out for Chauncey Depew, and thus give the democrats an opportunity to elect William F. Sheehan. The witness added that he had asked Mr. Barnes whether the deadlock would not be ended. Mr. Barnes, he said, replied: "No. we can't do it now." "No, we can't do it now."

Contrary to the expectation of spectators and the original plans of coun-sel, Mr. Barnes did not go upon the WARMLY FELICITATED

ON 36TH ANNIVERSARY Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, was thirty-six years old

today, and the congratulations he received were numerous. He had a busy day, beginning with his appearance in the Police Court shortly after 9 a.m., where his chauf-

feur, Shirley German, had been sumnoned for violating the speed laws of the District. of the District.

Policeman W. C. Allen, who was the complaining witness, testified that the car was going twenty miles an hour yesterday afternoon on Connecticut avenue. Neither the chauffeur nor Mr. Tumulty could offer testimony as to how fast the automobile was going over the four squares it was followed by the policeman. German admitting

by the policeman, German admitting that "it might have been going fitteen miles an hour.

Mr. Tumulty testified that just as the policeman caught up with the machine he noticed that the speedometer

chine he noticed that the speedometer registered ten miles an hour.

"Neither of you gentlemen contradicts the evidence of the officer," said Judge Mullowny in imposing a fine of \$5. Mr. Tumulty paid the fine.

At the executive offices Mr. Tumulty had many visitors. He was delighted with the outcome of the Baltimore mayoralty election, where Mayor Preston, democrat, was re-elected.

Among Mr. Tumulty's birtiday remembrances was a splendid letter of tribute and affection from President Wilson, it is said, expressing bent wishes for the future.

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